

secution, and disheartened by Stuyvesant's persistent persecutions, many Jews made their way to Newport. For twenty years preceding our Revolutionary War, and even as early as 1657, Newport was one of the principal cities in the American Colonies, ranking in commercial importance with Boston and Philadelphia. Edward Eggleston records that "he was thought a bold prophet who then said that 'New-York might one day equal Newport,'" for about 1750 New-York sent forth fewer ships than Newport, and just half as many as Boston. It was the fair treatment of the Jews under Roger Williams, the pioneer of religious liberty, which caused the Puritan, Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," to characterize Newport as "the common receptacle for the convicts of Jerusalem and the outcasts of the land."

The first documentary evidence regarding the settlement of Jews in Philadelphia dates from 1726, although it is known that Jews settled in Schaeferstown, Lancaster, York and Easton as early as 1655; so there were Jews in Pennsylvania at least twenty-five years prior to the landing of William Penn. The Jews of Philadelphia distinguished themselves as warm adherents of the American Revolution. The Non-Importation Resolution in 1765 was the first organized movement in the agitation for separation from the mother country, and a document still preserved in Carpenter's Hall contains nine Jewish names.

In 1769 a corps of volunteer infantry was raised in Charleston, South Carolina, composed chiefly of Hebrews, under command of Captain Lushington, which afterward fought with great bravery under General Moultrie at Beaufort.

The decision reached in New-York in 1770, to make more stringent the Non-Importation Agreement which the Colonists adopted to bring England to terms on the taxation question, had among its signers six Jews.

At a time when the sinews of war were essential to success, Haym Salomon of Philadelphia, the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciusko, responded to Robert Morris' appeal with three hundred thousand dollars; and it is variously estimated that he gave all told six hundred thousand dollars, not a penny of which ever has been repaid to his heirs.

But Haym Salomon was not the only Jew who sacrificed his fortune for independence, for among the signers of the bills of credit for the Continental Congress in 1776 were Benjamin Levy of Philadelphia and Benjamin Jacobs of New-York. Samuel Lyon of New-York was among the signers of similar bills in 1779. Isaac Moses of Philadelphia contributed fifteen thousand dollars to the Colonial Treasury, and Herman Levy, another Philadelphian, repeatedly advanced considerable sums for the support of the army in the field. Manuel Mordecai Noah of South Carolina not only served in the army as an officer on Washington's staff, and also with General Marion, but gave one hundred thousand dollars to further the cause in which he was enlisted. When a Mr. Gomez of New-York proposed to a member of the Continental Congress that he form a company of soldiers for service, and being remonstrated with on the score of age, Mr. Gomez (who then was sixty-eight) replied that he could "stop a bullet as well as a younger man."

Among the patriots of the South none worked more unselfishly or gave more liberally than Mordecai Sheftall of Georgia. Colonel Isaac Franks held the rank of Colonel on Washington's staff. Major Benjamin Nones served on the staffs of both Washington and Lafayette. Among the Jews who distinguished themselves upon the battle-fields of the Revolution may be named Solomon Bush, Emanuel de la Motta, Benjamin Ezekiel, Jason Sampson, Colonel Jacob de la Motta, Ascher Levy, Nathaniel Levy, David Hayes and his son Jacob, Reuben Ettinger, Jacob I. Cohen, Major Lewis Bush, Aaron Benjamin, Joseph Bloomfield, Moses Bloomfield, Isaac Israel, Benjamin Moses, Colonel David S. Franks and Philip Moses Russell.

One of the most distinguished soldiers in the War of 1812 was Brigadier-General Joseph Bloomfield. Colonel Nathan Myers, Samuel Noah, Captain Myer Moses, Judah Touro, Lieutenant Isaac Mertz, Benjamin Gratz, David Metzler and Adjutant Isaacs Meyers are a few of the Jewish names on the

roll of honor in our second war against England.

At the time of the Mexican War, in 1846, the Jewish population was perhaps fifteen thousand. General David DeLeon twice took the place of commanding officers who had been killed or disabled by wounds, and twice received the thanks of the United States Congress for his gallantry and ability. Surgeon-General Moses, Albert Levy, Colonel Leon Dyer (Quartermaster-General under General Winfield Scott), Lieutenant Henry Seligson (who was sent for by General Taylor and by him complimented for his conspicuous bravery at Monterey), Major Alfred Mordecai, Sergeant Jacob Davis, Sergeant Samuel Henry and Corporal Jacob Hirschborn are the names of a few of the sons of Israel who left valuable evidences of their patriotism in the Mexican War.

From the earliest period of the Republic to the present time, the Jew has been a conspicuous figure in the regular army and navy, and in every branch of the service he has made an honorable record. Major Alfred Mordecai is a recognized authority in the military world, in the field of scientific research and in the practical application of mechanical deduction to war uses. Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy at the time of his death (1862) was the highest ranking officer (flag officer) in our navy, and upon his tombstone at Cypress Hills is recorded the fact that "He was the father of the law for the abolition of the barbarous practice of corporal punishment in the United States navy."

In the political movement for the abolition of slavery the Jews took a leading part in creating public opinion. As early as 1853 a fugitive negro, arrested by a United States marshal, was liberated by a crowd of citizens, led by Michael Greenbaum; and the evening of the same day a large meeting was held to ratify that act. The first official call to organize the abolition movement was signed by George Schneider, Adolph Loeb, Julius Rosenthal, Leopold Mayer and a cigar-dealer named Hanson—four Jews among the five leaders of the German population of Chicago in the great political movement. Because of his anti-slavery sentiments, Rabbi David Einhorn was driven out of Baltimore, and his return prohibited under martial law. Rabbi Sobato Morais in Philadelphia, Rabbi Liebman Adler in Detroit, Dr. Horwitz in Cleveland and Dr. Felseath of Chicago helped sow the seeds of liberty anew.

In the Civil War the part the Jews took was so conspicuous that it is difficult to pick out the most prominent men in the conflict. On the Union side New-York alone furnished nineteen hundred and ninety-six soldiers; from Ohio came the next highest quota, one thousand and four, while Pennsylvania sent five hundred and twenty-seven Hebrews. According to Simon Wolf, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-four Jewish soldiers served in the Union and Confederate armies during

the Civil War, although there were only one hundred and fifty thousand Jews in the country at that time. Frederick Kneller attained the highest rank reached by any Jew during the Civil War. Enlisting as a private in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he rose by merit to the colonelcy of his regiment, and thence to the rank of brigadier-general, and finally was brevetted major-general for meritorious services at the Battle of Chickamauga.

Among the Jews who rose to brigadier-generalships may be mentioned Edward S. Solomon, Leopold Blumenburg, Philip J. Joachimson and Leopold C. Newman, to the latter of whom on his death-bed President Lincoln brought the commission promoting him to that rank. Among other Jews who distinguished themselves in the war for the Union may be named Colonel Marcus M. Spiegel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, who died before he could receive the promotion to the brigadier-generalship for which his superior officers recommended him; Max Einstein, Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Max Freedman of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Moses of Sickles' Brigade; Isaac Moses, Adjutant-General of the Third Army Corps of the Potomac; Colonel H. H. Seligson of Vermont; Colonel Ansel Hamberg of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry; Captain Joseph B. Greenhut of Illinois, who owns the controlling interest in the Siegel-Cooper Company; Lieutenant Max Sachs, who was killed at Bowling Green; Colonel H. Newbold of the Fourteenth Iowa, killed at Red River; Adolph A. Meyer, Inspector-General by special appointment of President Lincoln; and David Manheim, Colonel of the First Nevada Cavalry.

Two thousand Jews served in the American armies during the war with Spain. The first man to volunteer was a Jew, and the first man to be killed in battle was a Jew. The first man to fall in the attack on Manila was a Jew. Fifteen Jews went down to death in the Maine. Theodore Roosevelt declared that most astonishing courage was displayed by the seven Jewish Rough Riders, one of whom became a lieutenant. The much-maligned Russian Jews furnished more than double their share of volunteers, and it is a matter of history that during the war with Spain the Jews fought as bravely before Manila and Santiago de Cuba as they did at Leipsic and Waterloo, under Kossoth and Garibaldi, before Sebastopol, Sadowna and Sedan.

In the politics of the country the Jews always have been conspicuous. Israel Jacobs was the first Hebrew member of Congress from Pennsylvania (1791-93). Others from Pennsylvania were Michael W. Ash, Lewis C. Levin, Meyer Strauss, Henry M. Phillips, Leonard Meyers and Leopold Strouse. New-York has sent to Congress Emanuel B. Hart, Edwin Einstein, Jefferson M. Levy, Mitchell May, Isidor Straus, Lucius M. Littauer, Montague Lessler and H. M. Goldblum. From other States were David S. Kaufman of Texas, Leopold Morse of Massachusetts, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, Julius Kahn of California, Isidor Rayner of Maryland, Nathan Frank of Missouri and Martin Emerich of Illinois. Judah P. Benjamin, who declined a judgeship in the United States Supreme Court, was chosen United States Senator from Louisiana in 1852. He was among the most conspicuous members of the Confederacy, and served as Secretary of State in that Government. Other United States Senators have been David L. Yulee of Florida, B. F. Jones of Louisiana, Joseph Simon of Oregon, and at present Isidor Rayner of Maryland.

The Jews who have held and now are holding important judgeships are too numerous to mention. Many have been in diplomatic and consular services, among whom especially may be mentioned Oscar Straus, twice Minister to Turkey, and Solomon Hirsch, who held the same post. Marcus Otterbourg of New-York was the first American Hebrew to occupy the high office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico. Colonel Louis Fleischner and Edward Hirsch have been State Treasurers of Oregon; Edward Kanter has been State Treasurer of Michigan; Simon W. Rosendale was formerly Attorney-General of New-York. Jacob A. Cantor, Nathan Strauss, Theodore W. Meyers, Edward Lauterbach and Jacob H. Hollander

(Continued on page 19)

## T W I L I G H T



By Nixon Waterman

'Tween daylight and starlight comes Twilight, fair maid,  
With candle low-burning, half shine and half shade,  
Her fresh hand soft-spilling a flagon of dew—  
Grove, meadow and lane steals she silently through.

With tremulous jewels she brooders the bower,  
And pours a cool draft in the cup of the flower.  
She brings a soft hush to the birds in the nest,  
And calm to the babe on the mother's glad breast.

She calls from far towers the echo of bells;  
With firefly lamps she besprinkles the dells;  
Till, lost in the gloom, and her candle burned out,  
She hides in a world night has curtained about.